THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The information is not readily available. The same will be collected from the State Governments/Union territory administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) A number of steps, including stress on education, have been taken by the Government for educating people about the consequence of the evil practice of child (including teenage) marriage through mass media, by involving voluntary organisations in the task and by other measures. These include radio programmes, exhibiting cinema slides, posters and short documentary films on T.V. group discussions with rural women, etc. The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 was amended in 1978 with a view to provide that offences under the Act shall be cognizable for the purpose of investigation and for all matters other than matters referred to in section 42 of the Cr. P.C. 1973 (arrest on refusal to give name and residence) and the arrest of a person without a warrant or without an order of the magistrate. The practice of Child or teenage marriage has been deeply embedded among certain sections of the society and any legislation, however stringent its provisions may be, would not achieve the object of stopping this practice. It is only through social and economic upliftment of these sections that the practice can be eradicated completely.

Misuse of public funds by Oswal Group of Companies

1837. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of raising of over Rs. 600 crores from share holders and public by one of the companies of Oswal Group in 1989 and these funds are being used for other purposes than the one for which they were advertised, i.e. putting up fertilizers plant in Uttar Pradesh, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what steps Government are taking to avoid such misuse of funds raised from the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) Information is being collected from the concerned Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Shifting of Registered Office from Delhi to Ludhiana by Oswal Group of Companies

1838. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some companies of Shri Abhey Oswal Group are shifting their registered office from Delhi to Ludhiana to avoid facing large number of small share holders in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take to protect the interest of small share holders in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b) Changing the place of registered office of a company from one State to another requires confirmation by the Com-

pany Law Board on petition filed by the company under Section 17 of the Companies Act, 1960. It is learnt that no such petitions have been received by the Board from any company in the Oswal Group. Sub-Section (6) of section 17 lays down that the Company Lw Board shall, in exercising its powers under this section, have regard to the rights and interests of the members of the company and of every class of them, as well as to the rights and interests of the creditors of the company and of every class of them.

महिलाओं को पैतृक संपत्ति में हिस्सा न दिया जाना

1839. **श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा** : क्या **विधि, न्याय और कंपनी कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महिलाओं को पैतृक संपत्ति में सामान्यतः कोई हिस्सा नहीं मिलता है यद्यपि हिंदू उत्तराधिकार अधिनियम, 1956 में इस आशय के उपबंध विद्यमान हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है ; यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि तलाक लेने पर पत्नी अधिकार स्वरूप अपने पति की संपत्ति से कुछ भी नहीं ले सकती ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार महिलाओं को उनके पति की संपत्ति में से हिस्सा दिला कर उनका सामाजिक दर्जा बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार रखती है ?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और विधि, न्याय तथा कंपनी कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रंगराजन कुमारमंगलम्) : (क) से (घ) जी हां महिलाएं साधारणतया पैतृक संपत्ति में समान अंश नहीं पाती हैं । भिन्न-भिन्न व्यक्ति उस धर्म के अनुसार जिससे वे संबद्ध होते हैं, भिन्न-भिन्न स्वीय विधियों से शासित होते हैं । इस विषय पर विधि स्पष्ट है, अतः इस संबंध में कोई विशेष सर्वेक्षण नहीं कराया गया है । पत्नी को उस को लागू होने वाली स्वीय विधि के उपबन्धों के अनुसार भरणपोषण का अधिकार है । किंतु पति या पत्नी विवाह-विच्छेद पर अन्य पति या पत्नी की संपत्ति के किसी भाग पर अधिकार के रूप में दावा नहीं कर सकते । इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है कि महिलाओं को उनके पतियों के जीवन काल के दौरान उनके पतियों की संपत्ति में अंश दिया जाए ।

आर्थिक स्थायित्व देकर स्त्रियों की सामाजिक प्रास्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार राज्य सरकारों को स्वीय विधियों में ऐसे संशोधन करने आदि की अनुज्ञा दे रही है जिससे कि पुत्रियों को सहदायिक अधिकार जैसे कुछ अधिकार प्रदान किए जा सकें । सरकार यह भी प्रयत्न कर रही है कि विभिन्न स्वैच्छिक संगठनों के प्रयासों को बढ़ावा देकर यह उद्देश्य प्राप्त करने के के लिए जनमत को प्रोत्साहित किया जाए । पिछले सप्ताह पारसी महिलाओं की संपत्ति में समान अधिकार देने के लिए संसद के दोनों सदनों ने भारतीय उत्तराधिकार (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1991 पारित किया है

Activities of Japanese commercial companies

1840. SHRIMTI SATYA BAHIN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Japanese companies are engaged in trading activities in India, if so, what are the details thereof;

(b) what is the nature of trading activities in which these are engaged and whether these companies also have business contacts with the Indian